









# THE COMMONWEALTH. FRANKFORT.

Published by A. G. HODGES & CO.  
MONDAY, JUNE 4, 1860.  
For President,  
**JOHN BELL,**  
OF TENNESSEE.

For Vice President,  
**EDWARD EVERETT,**  
OF MASSACHUSETTS.

We are authorized to announce that the Hon. JAMES SIMPSON, of Clarke, learning that it is the wish of the people of his District, without distinction of party, to re-elect him, will consent that his name be presented for their votes at the ensuing August election.

A Low Fling at Mr. Everett.  
The leading Democratic organ of Tennessee, the Nashville Union and American, makes the following low and disgraceful fling at Mr. Everett:

"The assembled wisdom of the party with half a dozen names, having nominated John Bell for President, completed the farce by nominating Edward Everett, who writes for the New York Ledger, for Vice President."  
Upon which the Nashville Patriot remarks, "that it is hardly surprised to find this fling at one of the purest patriots, most upright gentlemen and most profound scholars in the country from a political opponent. Nor do we consider it at all unfair. If the fact that Mr. Everett has written for the New York Ledger, under the circumstances and for the noble purpose which inspired his pen is ground for reproach, then it is right that he should be held to account. But the Union and American is altogether mistaken if it supposes that Mr. Everett will be injured in public estimation by one of the loftiest acts of disinterested patriotism and benevolence of modern times. It is well known that Mr. Everett devoted, at an early period, his labors and his great talents to aid in the purchase of the home and tomb of Washington, to be consecrated as the exclusive property of the American people. In the course of this work, the proprietor of the New York Ledger proposed to give Mr. Everett ten thousand dollars for one article each week for twelve months, for publication in that paper. The proposition was accepted, the money was paid, and every dollar of it was paid over to the Ladies' Mount Vernon Association. This is the ground and the consideration on which Mr. Everett wrote for the New York Ledger, and he performed his contract, as he performs the trust of every position to which he has ever been called—with the utmost ability and fidelity. His contributions to the New York Ledger charmed and instructed hundreds of thousands of the American people, who hold him in the highest estimation, both for the delight his labors afforded them, and for the purely disinterested motives which prompted him—a devoted attachment to the Union, and love and veneration for the 'Father of his Country.'"

The House of Representatives in Congress has passed a bill, by a vote of 120 to 56, to establish a Government printing office. This course of policy has been caused by the extraordinary developments that have been made in regard to the corruption growing out of the public printing fund.  
In the course of his remarks upon the bill, Mr. Fryer, a Democratic member from Virginia, assumed the ground that the President had neglected his duty in not informing Congress that the amount appropriated for Postoffice blanks was excessive, instead of parceling out the surplus among partisan presses. And upon being taken to task by Mr. Burnett, of Kentucky, for thus reflecting upon the President, he said if the House would order a committee and make him chairman, he would prove what he said. In 1857, when publishing a paper, he himself had been approached upon the subject of applying for a portion of the surplus fund, but indignantly refused the proposition. What have the friends of Mr. Buchanan to say in his defense, when a charge of so serious a nature is thus brought by a member of his own party? Poor J. B. there seems to be no one left to do him reverence. The glory has departed from Israel.

The telegraph dispatches to the Louisville papers of Friday morning last announce the death of Judge P. V. Daniel, of the United States Supreme Court, in Richmond, Virginia. This will create a vacancy which Mr. Buchanan will have to fill. Judge D. had been in feeble health for several years, and has not been able to sit as Judge since some time last fall. He was an able lawyer, and an upright, honorable man, and was highly respected by all who knew him. If we are not mistaken he was some 77 years of age, and had been on the Supreme Bench since 1841, having been appointed by President Van Buren just before he went out of office. He had been, for some time, U. S. District Judge for Virginia, before his appointment to the Supreme Bench. Judge D. leaves a large circle of friends to mourn his loss. It will be remembered by many of our readers that some years since Mr. Daniel, his second wife, was burned to death, by her alleged dross catching fire by coming in contact with a candle sitting on the hearth, leaving two small children, who are now left orphans, by the death of their father. May "He who doeth all things well" watch over and protect these little ones, and bless those who may be their earthly protectors.

We make the following extract in relation to the ancestry of Judge Daniel from Bishop Meade's work on the Old Churches and Families of Virginia. A letter written to him by Judge P. V. Daniel has the following statement: "Going back to a period somewhat remote in enumerating those who lived in the vicinity of Potomac Church, I will mention my great grandfather Raleigh Taverne, one of the most extensive landed proprietors in that section of the country, who married Hannah Ball, half sister of Mary Ball, the mother of General Washington. From Raleigh Taverne descended two daughters, Elizabeth and Sarah Travers. The former married a man named Crover, and the latter my grandfather—Peter Daniel. To Peter and Sarah Daniel was born an only son, Travers Daniel, my father, who married Frances Moncure, my mother, the daughter of the Rev. John Moncure and Frances Brown, daughter of Dr. Gustavus Brown, of Maryland."

Elderly unmarried ladies are considered by some persons the least available of all kinds of waiting maids!

The corruption of the Administration, says the Louisville Journal, is startling and revolting. What are we coming to? If the evidence given by some of the witnesses summoned before the Covode Investigating Committee be true, Mr. Buchanan's Administration, as the New York Sun declares, must be convicted of having stained the character of our Government by a shameful abuse of power and practices to which no other name can justly be applied than that of willful, premeditated corruption. It is notorious that appointments to office and all the Administration patronage have been conferred only upon those who were supposed to be the most servile and sycophantic in their natures. None of the European despots require more abject submission to the will of the Central Authority than Mr. Buchanan's Administration has required from its appointees.

But passing by the manner in which the appointing power has been used to fill the federal offices with tools and toadies, we find even more serious charges made against the Administration. Contracts, it is said, have been awarded improperly to favorites, and money has been used to influence votes in Congress. The press, also, has been tampered with, and venal journals and venal editors have received the favor of the Administration, while those too honest and independent to praise, when censure was due, have been the objects of its bitter hostility.

As an illustration of the means resorted to for the purpose of winning support and conciliating opponents, we may refer to the evidence, as reported by Washington correspondents, given a few days ago before the Covode Committee by Mr. David Webster of Philadelphia. Mr. Webster testified that in 1857 he had a correspondence with Attorney General Black, who desired to restore amicable relations between the President and J. W. Forney. In an interview with the Attorney General, Mr. Webster was authorized to propose to Mr. Forney that if he would change his policy and support the Administration, he should have the printing of the postoffice blanks; a job, the profits of which would, it was estimated, amount to \$50,000 for Mr. Buchanan's term.

Mr. Webster made the proposition as requested to Mr. Forney, but after a full discussion of the matter it was decided that a state of things had arisen which prevented any hearty reconciliation, and Mr. Webster then wrote to Mr. Black announcing Mr. Forney's declination. It may be suspected that Mr. Forney, having once been egregiously deceived by his "dear friend and patron," feared to trust him any more. Had Forney swallowed the bait, it is probable he would soon have discovered that he was the victim of misplaced confidence.

To have accepted that proposition would have placed Forney completely in the Administration's power, and he wisely concluded that it was safer to keep out of its grasp. But what must we think of an Administration that, either to silence the attack of the editor of a political newspaper, or to entrap him into an arrangement which would enable it to control or crush him, could descend to make such a corrupt proposal? And what should be thought of a party that raises no voice of rebuke against such an Administration, but, on the contrary, encourages it with the voice of praise?

THE ANTI-DUST CARS ON THE NEW YORK CENTRAL.—The Auburn Union gives a description of the "anti dust cars," which are being constructed for the Central Railroad, in the carshop of that village. Six have already been finished and five more will be ready for use by the first of June. The feature of these cars is the enclosure of the entire space below the body of the carriage to within a few inches of the ground, with a wooden case. Not only the sides but the ends of the cars and the platform between them are thus enclosed, and a train of any number of cars is so connected that it constitutes, as it were, one mammoth car. Another great advantage of this improvement is the certain preventive of those frequent accidents which occur from persons falling between the platforms, and being crushed beneath the train. It is impossible for one to get between the platform of these cars, and passengers can walk from one car to another with the same ease and safety as if walking through one of the cars. It will be thus seen that by opening the doors of the different cars, a current of air will be constantly passing through the train, free from dust, pleasant and refreshing to the weary passenger, entirely doing away with the most unpleasant features of traveling in the heat of summer.

MILITARY.—A company has been formed in Chicago, Illinois, called the United States Zouave Cadets, who drill according to the system of the Zouaves in the French army. They have challenged any military company in the United States to drill against them for a prize. The challenge has been accepted by the "Law Grays," of the "Monumental" City, more commonly known as Baltimore, and the Zouaves intend going eastward in a few weeks, on a visit to Baltimore, by the invitation of the "Independent Grays" of that city. The Zouave Cadets will visit Philadelphia, New York and many other eastern cities, after which they will come West, including in their route Cincinnati, Lexington, Louisville, and, we hope, our own "Capital City." The contest for the prize will probably take place in Baltimore, although this has not, as yet, been determined upon. The drill of the Cadets is strictly Zouave, looking as much to the development of the physical power of the soldier as to acquiring him with the tactics of the camp or field. Their drill consequently embodies many exercises of a much more gymnastic nature than are to be found in the books—scaling walls over the inclined planes formed by the backs of their stooping comrades, and again by the sheer lifting power of the left arm; fighting as skirmishers from all positions *a la Hardee*; executing the dashing and dashing bayonet exercise; and in point of fact, all the movements which science has invented to render the modern light infantryman the most terrible of modern war like machines. The organization was created by joint compact, the members agreeing not to enter drinking saloons of any description, or under any pretext whatever, while clothed in the uniform of the corps; not to attend public masked balls in uniform, nor to use ungentlemanly language in the drill room, nor to act in any manner incompatible with becoming gentlemen.

SALE OF THE LEXINGTON AND BIG SANDY RAILROAD.—The time of sale of the Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad has been changed. The sale is now to take place on Wednesday the 8th of August, instead of Wednesday June 27th.

MILITARY PARADE AT VERSAILLES.—Thursday last was a great day in Versailles. The occasion was the presenting of a flag to the Woodford Blues by the young ladies of Woodford county. The following companies were present: Lexington Chasseurs, Capt. Bacon; Lexington Rifles, Capt. Morgan; Jessamine Blues; Union Guards, of Georgetown, Capt. Stow; Governor's Guards, of Frankfort, Capt. Major; and the Porter Guards, of Woodford. A friend who was present has promised to write us an account of the "sayings and doings" on the occasion.

BOURBON FAIR.—The 25th annual fair of the Bourbon County Agricultural Society, will be held on the fair grounds, near Paris Ky., on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th days of September, 1860. The exhibition of stock, &c., will be in the following order, viz: On the first day cattle, matched horses, sheep, cashmere goats and hogs. On the second day fat cattle, oxen, horses for harness and mules. On the third day farm horses, geldings and asses. Fourth day horses for saddle, fine horses and sweepstakes. The exhibition of articles in the fairs, and of agricultural productions, farming implements, &c., &c., will be continued during each day of the fair.

FINE CHERRIES.—We are indebted to our kind friend Mr. R. W. Scott for some of the largest and finest May cherries we have ever seen. She will please accept our warmest thanks for them. Mrs. S. says if any one can beat them let them send us some. So say we, and if we find them superior, on a fair trial we will say so; if not, no.

MASONIC CELEBRATION.—We understand that there will be a Masonic celebration at Lockport, Henry county, Ky., on Saturday, 23d of this month. The members of all the Lodges in Kentucky are invited to attend. The address on the occasion will be delivered by Rev. Brother Jos. Rand, of this city.

THE NEW JERSEY AMERICANS.—A refutation of Bell and Everett meeting was held in Camden, N. J., on Friday evening. It was a large and enthusiastic assemblage, and was addressed in the most eloquent terms by Major Henry, of Tennessee, and other distinguished speakers. A delegation of more than three hundred, headed by a band of music, marched to the meeting from the Constitutional Union Headquarters, Philadelphia.

SALE OF LAND.—Mr. Thomas Jones has recently purchased of W. A. Bacon, eight acres of land lying near Paris for which he paid \$200 per acre.

A. D. Young, Esq., of Woodford, sold, a few days since, his premium saddle mare, Lena Woodford, to Mr. W. E. Hunt, of Bowlinggreen, Ky., for \$800. She is a very superior animal, four years old.

SALE OF MULES.—John McClintock, has purchased from Joseph McClelland, near Millersburg, Bourbon county, 39 two year old mules, at the round price of \$180 per head.

A MAN MAKES TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY THREE HORSE SHOES IN EIGHT HOURS.—A few days ago we published an account of two black snails, of Troy, New York, making horse shoes for the championship, which resulted in a man named Kennedy making 240 in ten hours. A correspondent to the Albany Journal, from Piles as, Jefferson county, N. Y., thus throws Kennedy into the shade:

"Our Village Blacksmith," Jos. H. Simpson, a true son of Vulcan, having read the account, concluded that he could turn out more shoes in the same time than Kennedy, the Troy champion. Accordingly, on Saturday, May 12th, he made his trial, and turned out, in the short space of eight hours, two hundred and forty three medium size horse shoes. Three-fourths of the iron used was 1 by 1/2 in., and one-fourth 3/4 by 1/2 in., using a hammer that weighed 4 1/2 lbs. Mr. Simpson thus beat the Trojan three shoes, and had two hours to spare.

Mr. Simpson says that with suitable sized and good iron, he can turn out 300 horse shoes in ten hours. In the first hour he made 35, and in the eighth hour 36. During the time, his shop was visited by many spectators, among whom were competent persons, examining the shoes as they fell thick and fast from his anvil, and who pronounced them a No. 1.

BELL AND EVERETT IN ARKANSAS.—The Little Rock Gazette raises the Bell and Everett flag, and the editor, in a letter from Baltimore, says:

The old church in which the Convention was held has been occupied for similar purposes but three times: In 1812, before the days of Conventions, a meeting was held in it, which nominated General Jackson for the Presidency; he was elected. In 1836, the first Democratic National Convention was held in it, which nominated Mr. Van Buren for the Presidency; he was elected. In 1860, the Constitutional Union party have held their first National Convention in it; John Bell and Edward Everett are nominated; why shall not they be elected?

The Chicago Press and Tribune says that Mr. Lincoln "eats with the appetite that goes with a large brain," and never awakes, except once in a while to say *g—t*—Commonwealth.

How does he *g—t* the *g—t* of nature? We pause for a reply to *Yoman*.

We are not prepared to answer the interrogatory of our neighbor, but if we might be allowed to guess, we would say, with great sternness, based upon the fundamental principle of equal sovereignty. If our answer is not satisfactory, we refer you to the Chicago papers above alluded to.

NEW AND IMPORTANT RAILROAD PROJECT.—It is a subject of current remark that certain residents of Campbell county, have signified their willingness to subscribe the sum of \$300,000 to the Kentucky Central Railroad, on condition that the depot and transit line of the road is removed to Newport. In response to this, it is also remarked that Mr. Bowler has expressed his determination to divert the line of the road, ignoring Cavington together, and take it across the Licking plain by the mouth of Bank Lick, about four miles up.

The usual channel of the Licking at that point is quite narrow. There, of course, a bridge will be built. The road will therefore be continued to the Ohio river, where a system of inclined planes will be constructed; the cars run directly on to a boat running in connection with the Kentucky Central and the Little Miami Roads; passengers and freight to be transported across the river as it is done on Eastern lines. This we give as a matter of conversation among gentlemen of character and respectability. [Cincinnati Times.]

Another Real Life Romance.  
The citizens of Columbus and visitors at the Capitol will recollect a beautiful young girl, apparently "sweet sixteen," who daily carried about the Legislative Hall and State offices, a handkerchief wrought in basket containing the plumpest and sweetest oranges. Oh, yes! everybody remembers Ettie, the beautiful orange girl, and have wondered in what nook she has hidden for the past two months; for no more her sweet face and girlish form is seen in the Capitol, and the oranges are no longer to be seen in the rotunda, are obliged to forego glimpses of the neatest gaitered foot tripping up to the marble stairs.

Everybody about the State House admired Ettie, but it was with a respectful admiration, and if a girl legislator was tempted to jest with the modest demeanor and pure soul looks appealing from her heaven-blue eyes. Ettie always brought a full basket and went tripping home with an empty one. Her scarlet silk purse filled with silver coin. She was the sole dependence of a widowed, pained mother, and her noble efforts to keep away want were known, and made the fruit from her basket ten times sweeter.

When the great Union meeting of the Tennessee, Kentucky and Ohio Legislatures was held in Ohio's Capitol, the beautiful orange girl was tripping about, disposing of her fruit to the "noblest of the South," and receiving the homage of admiring glances from all.

At the end of one of the halls, viewing the noble row of princely residences on Third street, stood alone a youthful member of the Tennessee Legislature, when he was startled by a silvery voice asking:

"Buy an orange, sir?"  
"How do you sell them?" said the stranger, looking into her eyes.

"Five cents each," said the maiden, holding a large one towards him.

"Indeed they are!"  
The stranger opened the way for a prolonged and serious conversation, in which the girl artfully revealed to the stranger the poverty of her home, and the necessity of her supporting her sick mother. He was so struck with the girl's manner and singular beauty, that he secretly resolved to visit her home and become more intimately acquainted. He did so, and after successful visits, won the confidence and love of the maiden, and her mother's consent to their marriage; and when he went back to his Southern home it was with a promise to return in a fortnight for his bride. He came, and now the many Southern and the beautiful orange girl are man and wife. [BANKS & PARK, the fairest of the fair, to his Southern home, to dwell with him and her aged mother, in opulence, the idol of her husband and blessing of the whole neighborhood.]

What an inducement for a constant supply of beautiful, virtuous orange girls!—Cincinnati Gazette.

LAME GAS LIGHT.—The new "lime gas light," which was promised to supersede the present mode of gas lighting, has been tried on the new bridge of Westminster, and with great success. The light is of dazzling brilliancy, a single jet being equal to forty argand, or eighty fat oil gas burners, or as many as 400 wax candles, whilst its brilliancy may be increased by doubling the quantity of gas supplied to the manufacture. It was understood, when the invention was first discovered, that the gas would be cheaper than that now in use, but at present the only thing stated of it is, that it is immeasurably superior to the ordinary form of gas lights.—London paper.

Talking of talkers, Quilp says nothing amuses him more than the conversation of young ladies of a lively turn of mind. Judged by the quality of their adjectives, everything is found in the superlative degree of its nature, whatever that may be. Nothing is merely bad or good; pleased or displeased; handsome or homely. On the contrary, they find everything "splendid," "horrid," "dreadful" or "beautiful," "a perfect love" or "a positive fright." If they keep on, says Quilp, they will soon require a new dictionary to meet the demands of their excessive little imaginations!

MARRIED.  
On the 1st of June, 1860, at the Court House in this city, by the Rev. J. Rend, Mr. WILLIAM HANCOCK to Miss MARTHA M. NUN, both of this county.

Strayed or Stolen,  
A Saucy child, May 13, from my farm, two miles from Frankfort, on the Versailles Turnpike, a horse named Henry, about fifteen hands and a half high, about four years old, three white legs, and a small swelling on one of his hocks. A liberal reward will be given to any one returning him, or for any information which will enable me to get him.

FRANKFORT, June 4, 1860—H. SILAS M. NOEL.

ROCKBRIDGE ALUM SPRINGS, VIRGINIA.  
THIS favorite summer resort is now open to visitors. It has been the constant aim of the proprietors to increase its attractiveness and comfort—the fame of the waters being well established for many years. Since the last watering season a very spacious and complete

BATHING ESTABLISHMENT has been put up, combining the most modern improvements in Warm, Cold, Hot and Shower Baths. We hope, also, to complete in good time for the "Season" the celebrated "Hot-Sit-Bath."

Our Pamphlet, (which will be sent promptly on application), is filled with letters of the most eminent Physicians, Clergymen and others, attesting the virtues of this water in Dyspepsia, Chronic Liver and Dysentery, Scrofula, and all Glandular and Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Bronchitis, Piles, &c. The chief cause of the Virginia Central Railroad is at Millboro', five miles distant from Springs, thence by a branch line to the South and West, and, as such, by the Virginia and Tennessee road, thence to Lynchburg, thence to Charlottesville and Millboro' depot. The Rockbridge Alum bang the first in order of the Virginia Springs, reached by the traveler en route for the celebrated White Sulphur, Sweet Hot Springs, &c. &c. a comfortable resting point. We shall try to make it a comfortable one.

FRAZIER & RANDOLPH, Proprietors.  
May 24, 18 0-wdtw3w.

L. & F. & L. & F. RAILROAD.  
A SPECIAL Train will run between Frankfort and Lexington, on Monday, June 4, to Saturday, June 9, (both days inclusive) leaving Frankfort at 7:00 A. M., and arriving at Lexington at 8:40. Returning will leave Lexington at 4:55 P. M., and arrive at Frankfort at 6:40.

Proclamation by the Governor.  
\$500 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, Executive Department.  
WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that KILBREATH & SONS, do intend to induce in the Casey Circuit Court for the murder of Constantine Curtis, and JESSE DAVIS, also indicted in case court for the murder of Curtis, have each broken jail, escaped from custody, and are now going at large;

Now, therefore, I, B. H. MAGOFFIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars each, for the apprehension of said Curtis and Davis, and their delivery to the jail of Casey county, within one year from date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 23rd day of May, A. D. 1860, and in the 6th year of the said Commonwealth. By the Governor, B. H. MAGOFFIN. Two, B. MORGAN, Sec. of State. By J. W. LYTLE, Assistant Secretary.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

Liberia Fall Expedition from Kentucky.  
On the 25th of October, 1860, emigrants going to Liberia from Kentucky will leave the State to embark on the vessel to sail from Baltimore on the 1st of November, for Liberia. Applications for passage will be made to the subscriber, directed to Frankfort, Ky. The passage and six months support in Liberia will be paid out of the State appropriation for all of the free blacks living in Kentucky who go in the expedition.

ALEX. M. COWAN, Agent Kentucky State Colonization Society.  
Papers in the State will confer a favor by publishing this notice.

ROOMS FOR RENT.  
Having determined not to sell the Mansion House property for the present, I desire to rent the Rooms in the first story of the building. They will be rented on very reasonable terms by the month.

For the Office of Sheriff.  
We are authorized to announce HARRY I. TODD as a candidate for Sheriff of Franklin county, at the August election, 1860.

For County Attorney.  
We are authorized to announce WILLIAM H. SNEED as a candidate for County Attorney, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of James Monroe. The election to take place on the 1st Monday in August. [April 27, 1860-1c.]

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.  
Intrinsic virtue alone could insure the success which this article has attained. For Rheumatism, Stiff Joints, Burns, Bruises, Stiff Joints, or Galls, Sprains, Pains, Swellings upon Horses, it has no equal. No person will be without it who has once tested its value. And reference to the general estimation of the Mustang Liniment, I can cheerfully say that no article ever prepared in many years in our neighborhood, this, I, W. S. SMITH, Ridgely, Conn., S. Larrow, Esq., Hyde Park, N. Y., writes, "this horse was considered worthless, (his case was proven), but since the free use of the Mustang Liniment I have sold him for \$150. Your Liniment is doing wonders up here." Such testimony is reaching us every day. The half is not told. Every family should have it. Beware of imitations. The genuine Mustang is sold by all respectable dealers throughout the world. BARKES & PARK, Proprietors, New York.

An old Indian Doctor, 72 years old, having given up practice, will give his services the remainder of his life free of charge, in order that his successful mode of curing Consumption, and all other Lung Diseases, may be placed in reach of all; and to that end he will send his mode of cure (which has proved successful in thousands of cases) to all applying for it, free of charge. Address, W. M. H. NOSES, Box 448 P. O., April 9, 1860-wdm.

The Confessions of an Unfortunate Man.  
Who brought upon himself the most obstinate nervous affection, premature decay, &c., by indiscretion and self abuse—published for the benefit of the afflicted and particularly addressed to young married people and those contemplating marriage, pointing out the way they may be restored to perfect health. The author having himself been cured, desires to place in the hands of the unfortunate the means by which they can find relief, and also to put a stop to the various impositions practiced upon the unwary. It will send his experience free of charge. Address, W. M. J. HORNBY, Box 488, P. O., New York.

"THE UNION."  
The Address of REV. JAMES CRAIK, D. D., delivered in the Hall of the House of Representatives, December 19, 1859, in response to the resolutions of S. A. C. BULL, by the single copy or by the hundred copies. February 23, 1860-1c.

DISSOLUTION.  
The firm of PAGE, GAINES & PAGE was, on the 23d of January, 1860, dissolved by mutual consent. T. S. & J. R. Page retaining the Dry Goods and Queensware Establishment, with the notes and accounts of said firm—their business will be settled up by said T. S. & J. R. Page—W. A. Gaines retaining the Hardware and Grocery. Both Establishments will be carried on at the same stand, where we will be pleased to serve our old patrons, and as many new ones as can make it their interest to patronize us.

T. S. & J. R. PAGE, W. A. GAINES, [Yeoman copy.]

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS!!  
Mrs. F. T. LYONS, Saint Clair Street, Frankfort, Ky., have just received and opened a full and large assortment of Fashionable Fall and Winter Millinery Goods. The new stock embraces Cloaks, Points, Bonnets, Ribbons, Head-dresses, Caps, &c., &c., all of the latest styles and fashions.

Don't send to Louisville or Lexington when you can get what you want equally as elegant and far cheaper at home. Call and see. Mrs. F. T. LYONS. Also Agents for WHEELER & WILSON'S Improved Sewing Machines. [Oct. 14, 1859.]

REMOVAL.  
R. RUNYAN  
Has removed his store two doors above his old stand.

He sells his Goods, and we are informed, at the lowest possible rate for cash down. Give him a call. We repeat what we said before, Runyan is all right.

Frankfort, Nov. 14, 1859.

Metcalf's "Kentucky Reports," VOLUME 1. PRICE \$5.  
We will send the Volume of Metcalf's Reports by mail, postage paid, in any volume you wish to, on receipt of \$5. A. G. HODGES & CO., Aug. 24, 1859. Com'lk Office, Frankfort, Ky.

THE 1ST VOLUME OF THE KENTUCKY FARMER, saved and bound with Mustil Backs and Stiff Paper Covers, can be had at this office at 10 per copy.

JOHN W. PRUETT is authorized to collect all claims due me in the County of Franklin and City of Frankfort. I have also placed in Mr. Prueett's hands many notes due me by persons living in and out of the State of Kentucky. A. G. HODGES.

MAGNIFICENT ENGRAVING Of Christopher Columbus and his Crew.  
THIS beautiful Engraving was designed by Rubens, one of the most celebrated artists that ever lived; the cost of the original design and plate being over \$600, and 25 by 19 inches.

SCHEDULE OF GIFTS.  
To be given to the purchasers. For further particulars send for a bill.

1 Cash \$5.00	3 Cash 250
1 Cash 3.00	10 Cash 200
1 Cash 2.00	10 Cash 150
1 Cash 1.50	10 Cash 100
1 Cash 1.00	10 Cash 75
1 Cash .50	10 Cash 50
1 Cash .25	10 Cash 25
1 Cash .10	10 Cash 10

Together with a great variety of other valuable Gifts, varying in value from 50 cents to \$25.

Any person enclosing a letter \$1 and five 2 cent postage stamps (to pay for postage and rollers) shall receive, by return of mail, the magnificent Engraving of Christopher Columbus, (and one of these valuable gifts as per bill).

Address all orders for Bills or Engravings to P. S. HERRING & CO., Box 1819, Philadelphia, Pa. June 1-3m.

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE DR. TOWNSEND'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.  
Is the Great Renovator of THE BLOOD.  
THE SOVEREIGN REMEDY FOR ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN, ULCERATED SORES, And all Forms of Cutaneous Diseases.  
These complaints can be speedily and effectually cured by the use of this World-Renowned Sarsaparilla.

Thousands have experienced its salutary effects, and tens of thousands have witnessed it, until it has ceased to be a question among the intelligent portion of the community. When the Blood becomes lifeless and stagnant, either from the effects of Spring weather, change of climate, want of exercise, the use of uniform salubrious diet, or any other cause, this compound Extract of Sarsaparilla, will assuage the impure, carry off the putrid humor, cleanse the system, and regulate the bowels, and impart a tone of vigor to the whole body.

TO THE PUBLIC.  
The public are hereby notified that the preparation extensively known as DR. S. P. TOWNSEND'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA, is now manufactured under my direct supervision, and is the original recipe obtained from Dr. S. P. Townsend; and I certify that it is composed of ingredients PURELY VEGETABLE, and WITHOUT MERCURY, and that the ingredients are judiciously compounded, so as to obtain from them their greatest medicinal effect.

JAMES H. CHILTON, M. D., Chemist, to Dr. S. P. TOWNSEND'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA, has a reputation among all civilized nations as the best preparation for

Renovating and Purifying the Blood which science has ever offered to man. In this resides its PECULIAR EXCELLENCE, and to this is due its world-wide renown. It contains all the vegetable principles which experience has proved useful in CLEARING THE SYSTEM from DISORDER, extracted and combined with the highest quality of the most modern chemistry, and is able to supply the system with pure blood.

Whatsoever may be said by mortified competitors or scientific physicians, the fact that this medicine is everywhere used, and that its use creates an increased demand, shows conclusively that it possesses medicinal merits of the first order.

CAUTION.  
To avoid impostors it will be necessary to see that DR. JAMES R. CHILTON'S CERTIFICATE, as well as the SIGNATURE of Dr. S. P. Townsend, is on the outside wrapper of each bottle. Be very careful to see this.

PROPRIETOR'S OFFICE, NO. 41, FULTON STREET, N. YORK. And for sale by every Druggist in this City. April 4, 1860-wdtw3m.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 4.

HEADQUARTERS KENTUCKY STATE GUARD, Louisville, Ky., June 1, 1860.  
1. The attention of officers of the Kentucky State Guard is called to that section of the Military Law which makes it the duty of all officers to see that all officers shall qualify themselves for the duties of their respective positions. A close and careful study of "Hazard's Rifle and Light Infantry Drill," as the part of the officers and non-commissioned officers is the only present means of their acquiring a proper degree of theoretical instruction, and of their being able to perform the same. The Tactics can be procured at most of the book-stores in Louisville, at \$13 30 per dozen copies. Every officer should provide himself with not less than three copies.

2. The following rules will be observed by commanders in the instruction of their companies and other commands:

3. The officers and non-commissioned officers will be deemed as frequently as possible for the purpose of discussing and reciting on the Tactics. They will be thoroughly drilled, so that each may become qualified as an instructor in his appropriate command.

4. Instruction, both theoretical and practical, will be given, according to the division of law in the Tactics, as the nearest mode of obtaining proficiency. Particular attention will be given to the following points of instruction:

1. In the double quick step, with the proper cadence of 165 steps per minute. The step is to be too quick in the primary instruction.

2. In the leading and firing. Much time is usually lost in drilling too long and too often for display for service. Companies may be perfected in the manual during the progress of the instruction, and in the company and squad movements. Even after instruction has been completed in the manual, the squad and company should be frequently drilled without arms.

3. Companies should be divided into small squads, and an officer or non-commissioned officer held responsible for the instruction of each. As the instruction progresses the squads should be gradually enlarged, until finally they shall all be formed into a company.

4. The Captain, or other commander, will habitually drill his company, and must pay particular attention to so. On all occasions of duty the company, wherever may be its strength, will be formed in two ranks; and in all flank marches the files should be kept in line, as directed in the Tactics, and will undoubtably gain in reflecting to the front or to the rear. The custom which has prevailed to some extent of forming and drilling the company in a single rank, will not be tolerated. The general principles of the Tactics must be rigidly adhered to.

5. The company drill will always be in quick or double quick time, and the instructor, after the movements have been taught, should drill the company in the various different commands. He should pass rapidly from one movement to another, so as to attract the interest and insure the attention of the men, and avoid wearying them by a sluggish or monotonous drill. This caution is especially applicable to battalion commanders.

6. The light infantry movements being of especial importance, company commanders will proceed to give thorough instruction in the light infantry tactics, as soon as some degree of proficiency has been attained in the drill of the company.

7. For the purpose of readily assembling at any moment when there may be a call for its services, there will be a constant understanding of the particular readiness of each squad and company, so that they can be brought together in the shortest possible time. Property of the company members will be held in the country, the Captain will organize the squads to "the ghorhoda," and appoint frequent "neighborhood drill." Property and attention on the part of intelligent commanders may make such meet ings sources of improvement and agreeable instruction.

8. Respect for the laws and the order, the habit of obedience in ourselves and in those with whom we are associated in duty, are as essential to the efficiency of a military force as to the conduct of a civil society. It is the duty of every member of the State Guard to cultivate these virtues to their fullest extent, and it is the duty of all in authority, and especially the



